

With Compliments
sto

TETTENHALL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

***Medical Officer of Health's
Report for 1906.***

26th ANNUAL REPORT.

***MEMORANDUM on the circumstances under which the Closing
of Public Elementary Schools or the Exclusion therefrom
of particular Children may be required in order to prevent
the Spread of Disease.***

"It is a measure that seldom ought to be enforced,
"except under circumstances involving imminent risk of an
"epidemic, nor even then as a matter of routine, nor unless
"there be a clear prospect of preventing the propagation of
"disease such as could not be looked for from less compre-
"hensive action."

**W. H. POWER,
Medical Officer.**

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
August, 1904.**



TETTENHALL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1906.

26TH ANNUAL REPORT.

Population Census, 1891	5145
„ „ 1901	5337
Inhabited Houses, 1891	1056
„ „ 1901	1176
Area in Statute Acres	1220
Tettenhall Local Board Constituted	1883
Adoption of Bye-Laws	1887
„ „ Notification Act	1889
Sewerage Works commenced 1890, finished	1892
Isolation Hospital Provided	1891
Public Scavenging Inaugurated, May	1897
Conversion of Sewerage Treatment	1900

TABLES.

- I. & II. Table of Births, Deaths, and Infant Mortality, from 1896 to 1906.
- III. Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during 1906.
- IV. Causes of, and Ages at, Death during 1906.
- V. A Comparative Table of Epidemics, from 1883 to 1906.
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CENSUS OFFICE,
MILLBANK,
LONDON, S.W.,
12TH Nov., 1901.

County Borough, Municipal } **Tettenhall (U.D.)**
Borough or Urban District }

Civil Parishes and Wards.	HOUSES.				POPULATION.		
	In- habited	Uninhabited		Building	Persons	Males	Females
		In Occupation	Not in Occupation				
Tettenhall (U.D.) Civil Parish, Tettenhall.	1176	5	48		5337	2481	2856

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S REPORT FOR 1906.

To the Chairman of the Tettenhall District Council.

Sir,

The Population estimated to the middle of the year 1906 is 5441.

There were 113 Births and 73 Deaths.

The **Birth Rate** was 20·7, and the **Death Rate** 13·4.

Thirteen children died under one year, making the **Infantile Death Rate** 115. An inquest was held on one baby whose death was uncertified. In the remaining 12 cases the cause of death is given as follows :—

Whooping Cough, 1.	Marasmus, 1.
Diarrhœa, 3.	Tuberculous Meningitis, 1.
Enteritis, 1.	Convulsions, 3.
Congenital Heart Disease, 1.	Broncho Pneumonia, 1.

In my Report for last year the physical features of the district were dealt with. I am glad to be able to report a material improvement in the condition of the Smestow Brook and the Mill Pools at Compton.

The Pool at Wightwick is being silted up with mud but it was not nearly so offensive as in previous summers although there were long spells of dry weather.

The land purchased by the Council, with the Compton Pool, is used as a tip for dry ashes which are buried in trenches and covered with soil. The Mill House has been repaired and is

now a pleasing feature in the village of Compton. I inspected this cottage in May when it was in a very dilapidated and dirty condition. The roof and spouting were defective, causing dampness, all the rooms wanted papering and whitewashing, and at my first visit there was water in the cellar fourteen inches deep. At the back of the Mill and Cottage is the tip for dry ashes already mentioned and it is probable that the drain pipes from the building had been broken by the passage of carts. The well supplying the Mill and Cottage is below the level of the Smestow Brook and the water was of a bad colour, though I could detect no smell. A sample was taken for analysis and found to be free from contamination.

In 1904 an old cottage at Compton was pulled down as it was considered dangerous. Three neighbouring cottages have shared a similar fate in the present year.

Of the eight cottages in Finehfield Hill in the same village, six are to be pulled down and two put in order.

I pointed out in my last Report that active interference by the Sanitary Authority in old cottage property often resulted in closure and eviction of the tenants who cannot elsewhere find houses suitable to their means. Mr. McCarter draws attention to the forthcoming Exhibition of Model Houses on the Old Fallings Estate which I hope will be an inducement for building houses for the very poor.

The roads are in good condition but the Surveyor remarks that dust is an increasing evil with the extension of Motor traffic. Tar Mac gives an excellent surface and a freedom from dust, but it is slippery in winter and its durable qualities have yet to be tested.

The **Water Supply** from the Wolverhampton Waterworks

is excellent. Tap water has been laid on to eleven more houses, and a new main provides a better supply to Stockwell End.

Complaints have been made of shortage of water from wells which previously produced a good supply. The inference is that they are drained by the new bore at the pumping station at Tettenhall.

Sewerage. The Council are negotiating with a view to the distribution at the Sewage effluent over additional land.

The planting of willows at the Outfall Works has been a successful undertaking.

Returns. I drew attention to the discrepancies between the various official accounts of property at Tettenhall and suggested that an accurate return should be made of houses, middens, ash-pits, water closets and other buildings, and that the plans and maps of the District should be corrected.

The Surveyor and his assistant have been making a house to house visitation which is not quite completed. It has involved a great amount of labour on Mr McCarter and Mr Cox, but the return will form a valuable and necessary record for the Council and its Officials.

Mr. Shaw the Collector informed the Clerk to the Council on 3rd December, 1906, that there were 1260 houses in the District.

Mr. McCarter makes the following provisional return (31st December, 1906)—

Number of Houses	...	1292
Ditto Ashpits	...	352
Ditto Middens	...	718
Ditto Earth Closets...		18

The discrepancy between the number of houses in the two

returns is accounted for by Mr. Shaw. In the Rate Book, Lodges and Gardeners' Cottages are assessed with the residence, whereas for sanitary purposes they are counted separately.

The Surveyor says: "for the purpose of your return, and also "not to confuse the Special Committee appointed to examine into "the condition of scavenging of the District, I have included all "Closets (not being Water Closets with dry ashpits) under the "head of privies."

Scavenging. I also submitted to the Council :

- (1) That the scavenging of the District should be more systematic and periodical, and
- (2) That the number of privy middens should be diminished.

In response to the first point, a small Committee has been appointed to prepare a scheme which they have under consideration, but the whole facts cannot be placed before you until the house to house inspection is completed.

The diminution of privy middens by the substitution of water closets proceeds slowly, and although 718 is a formidable number it is better than 779. It has been objected that water closets increase the volume of sewage to be treated at the outfall. This can be met in cottage property by the conversion of the grossly insanitary privy middens into waste water closets.

I beg to bring under the notice of the Sub-Committee on scavenging a paragraph from a letter from the County Medical Officer, on 25th August, 1891: "In some Districts in Staffordshire, very much more scattered than Tettenhall, ashes and "refuse removal is carried out weekly by the Authority, and this, "too, in places with a much smaller proportion of good class houses "than your District contains."

Inspections. In response to a complaint, I made an inspection of a Butcher's Shop and premises on 2nd November. The buildings were well whitewashed, the slaughter house spotlessly clean, the drains clean, and there was an excellent cold store. There was a cauldron in the back kitchen for boiling tripe and chittlings, and a sausage machine worked by an electric motor. Another cauldron in the yard was used for boiling pigs' food, which was thrown into a pit from which I could detect no smell. Pigs were kept on manure, offal being thrown to them, but before fattening they were removed to clean styes—these styes and the various stalls were very clean. I saw 12 carcasses of mutton and one and a half of beef.—The meat was of prime quality. I may remark that Tettenhall is exceptionally fortunate in its meat and milk supply. In my casual visits to butchers' shops and cowsheds I have not yet seen indifferent meat, or cows with tuberculous udders.

The Inspector of Foods and Drugs for South Staffordshire confirms the favourable remarks I have made elsewhere on our milk supply. He has kindly furnished me with the following satisfactory report, for which I asked, under the impetus of Chicago :—

“Sale of Food and Drugs' Acts, 1875-1899.”

“Twenty-five samples of foods have been procured during the year under the provisions of the above Acts.

“ Milk	5	all genuine.
“ Butter	11	Do.
“ Cheese	1	Do.
“ Lard	4	Do.
“ Coffee	4	2 genuine and 2 adulterated with chicory.

“With regard to the coffees, these were unofficially pur-

“ chased with the object of obtaining information as to the method
 “ in which the business was conducted at a certain shop. Further
 “ samples will be taken officially and proceedings will follow if
 “ necessary.

“ Milk is of course the most important article of food, and
 “ it is satisfactory to be able to report that the samples taken
 “ were above suspicion of adulteration with water. As regards
 “ the fatty constituents of the milks the figures were as follows :

“ SAMPLE				% OF FAT.
“ 115 c/k	...	...	...	5·8
“ 116 „	...	...	...	3·1
“ 117 „	...	...	...	3·7
“ 118 „	...	...	...	4·8
“ 119 „	...	...	...	3·4
				<hr/> “ 4·06 <hr/>

“ The standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture (below
 “ which it is to be presumed that cream has been “ abstracted ”)
 “ is three per cent. One sample approximated this very closely,
 “ but the average is highly satisfactory.

“ The remaining samples require no comment.

“ HAROLD VAN TROMP,

“ County Inspector of Food and Drugs
 “ for South Staffordshire.”

While on the subject of meat and milk I may be permitted
 to refer somewhat fully to a case of **Anthrax** with which we are
 fortunately unfamiliar, and which gave us much anxiety.

In our District the Police are the authority under the
 Contagious Diseases' Animals' Act, and under the Anthrax Order,

1895, have to destroy the carcass. A cow was found dead in a stall on Sunday, 21st January, at Mr. J's farm in Tettenhall. Sergeant F. Miller of Tettenhall sent for a Veterinary Surgeon and one portion of the ear was sent to London and another to Mr. Harry Thackeray at Stafford for bacteriological examination, and the disease reported by both investigators as Anthrax. Sergeant Miller telephoned to me and I visited the farm with him. E. J., the cowman said the cow calved in July and was quite well on Saturday, 20th January, when he milked it. The milk was mixed with other milk and sold to two persons.

Mrs. E. has a dairy at this farm. It is managed by her Daughter, and she employs four boys. All the milk she sells is consumed in Tettenhall. Mr. H. J. H. takes 5 gallons of milk from Mr. J. in the morning and 3 gallons at night. The milk is mixed with other milk from a farm at the Wergs and the milk is partly sold in Tettenhall and partly in Wolverhampton. Mr. H's round extending in the Whitmore Reans district as far as Dunkley Street.

I found that on the night of Saturday, 20th January, five other cows were stalled in the same cowhouse as the dead cow and that all the cows are fed on the produce of Mr. J's farm, except sharps, which he gets from the Union Mill.

I examined the various farm hands who had been in contact with the carcass and other animals and found them free from infection.

On Monday, 22nd January, Sergeant Miller dug an oval pit, in a field adjoining the foldyard, 3 feet deep and 7 feet \times 4 feet in diameter, with cross trenches 9 inches deep at the bottom. The pit was filled with wood and coal and covered with straw soaked with paraffin. The carcass of the cow was placed on the pile and cremated on the evening of January 22nd.

The refuse from the stable was also burnt with the sharps which might have been tainted by being scooped up with an infected bucket.

On removing the cow its nose was tied up in a cloth, but where its blood had fallen on the ground pure carbolic was poured on the blood marks. Sergeant Miller sent for a load of quick lime which was spread on the floor of the stall and along the track from the stable to the pit along which the carcass was dragged. The walls and partitions of the cowshed were lime-washed and carbolized for fear they might be affected by sputum coughed up by the beast

On Tuesday, 23rd January, only a few ashes remained in the pit.

Subsequent events shewed how thoroughly the virus had been destroyed.

If the cow had been buried the infection of Anthrax would have been carried through the soil by earth worms for an indefinite distance. It is a subject for reflection how far these earthworms may carry the infection of tubercle and cancer from graveyards and pollute the soil we live in.

I received a letter on 23rd January from the County Medical Officer pointing out that your Council should enquire into the distribution of Saturday's milk; the state of other cows at the farm, evidence in the milkers of possible innocular Anthrax, and the satisfactory disinfection of the premises.

On January 24th he wrote: "One will rather anxiously watch the outcome of the distribution of Saturday's milk," and advised me to conduct my investigations without needless publicity.

These enquiries had been made by our Inspector with the co-operation of Mr. Peers, the Chief Inspector of Nuisances in Wolverhampton, and I am glad to be able to report that no bad effects resulted from the distribution of this possibly infected milk.

Pigs and Fowls. In spite of the dry summer there were fewer complaints of pigs. On September 3rd, I visited a public house at Finchfield and found ten pigs in a stable and ten in a sty. They were fairly clean but the pig wash was offensive, and there was a smell from a tub of boiled rhubarb which had been used for making wine.

The fowlhouse was dirty, but the privy midden dry and clean.

While investigating a case of Diarrhœa, in September, at Finchfield, I found one privy midden to four cottages. The midden had not been emptied for a long time, the house was full of flies—the flies had probably infected the milk and caused the child's illness.

On visiting a child suspected to have Scarlet Fever I found her suffering from Scabies, and in several suspicious cases reported by School Masters and Mistresses there was only evidence of coughs and colds.

In May a case of Diphtheria was reported in Limes Road and showed Hoffman's Bacillus. The sanitary arrangements were not good and have not yet been remedied.

In November, Mr. Cox, on visiting a school, found a child had been wearing gloves, her hands were peeling and she was sent home. I found on investigation that this was a case of ignorance and the Council took no proceedings.

Infectious Diseases. Sixty-seven Notifications were received during the year, namely :—Scarlet Fever, 52 ; Diphtheria, 7 ; Erysipelas, 7 ; Puerperal Fever, 1.

Scarlet Fever. A reference to Table V (a comparative table of Epidemic Diseases from 1883—1906) will show that since 1889, when the Infectious Diseases' Notification Act was adopted, there have been 456 cases of Scarlet Fever—an average of 26·8 per annum.

The highest point was reached in 1902 when there were 57 cases, and the lowest in 1899 when there were 5 cases, but the epidemic wave has kept high since 1902.

Considering the prevalence of Scarlet Fever throughout the Country, Tettenhall has not been exceptionally unfortunate, and the scattered distribution of the disease and the occupation the persons infected, points to foci outside the district, as well as sources of infection within it. It is remarkable how many children go to school in Wolverhampton and how diverse and how scattered are the occupations of the members of the same families.

It would extend the scope of this report if these particulars were given in detail, but it will interest members of the Council to refer to the particulars in the Inspector's notes to which I shall refer in describing the course of the epidemic.

The last case of Scarlet Fever in 1905 was notified on 15th November from a substantial house at Ash Hill.

There were no cases in January, 1906, but on February 3rd a patient of mine in Wrottesley Road, who goes to school in Wolverhampton, contracted Scarlet Fever, and was isolated in a bedroom with a nurse, and the other members of the family, four adults and three children, did not take the infection.

On March 22nd a girl at Mancroft Road was attacked and treated at home, and on April 17th her brother, who manages a shop at Walsall, was infected. Two children who attend school in Wolverhampton had already been sent away.

On April 2nd three children named R., at Limes Road, Tettenhall, were taken ill. They attended Tettenhall Schools. On April 18th and 20th three children from Church Road, Tettenhall Wood, who attended Tettenhall Wood Schools, were notified.

On May 14th there was a case in Henwood Road. The child attended school in Wolverhampton.

In June there was a solitary case on the Upper Green, Tettenhall. This child attended Tettenhall School.

On July 14th a case from Wood Road, Tettenhall Wood, was removed to Hospital. She returned on 27th August with a discharge from the ear and nose.

On September 15th her Sister was taken to Hospital. Both children attended Tettenhall Wood School.

On September 23rd a Pupil Teacher at Tettenhall Schools was attacked. His brother, a milk dealer, went elsewhere and was stopped from following his avocation for fourteen days. One member of the family was a teacher in Wolverhampton, and another a Clerk, while a third was at Tettenhall Schools.

On September 26th two children in Limes Road, Tettenhall, were taken to Hospital, and on October 13th, another child from the same family.

On October 2nd there was a case at Sandy Lane, Tettenhall, and on the 5th one at High Street, Tettenhall, and one at Wightwick.

On October 6th there was a second case at Wightwick, and one in Nursery Walk, Tettenhall.

Between October 11th and 29th twelve cases were notified—eight from Tettenhall and four at Tettenhall Wood.

In November there were thirteen cases—eleven at Tettenhall, one at Finchfield, and one at Compton.

On November 6th Dr. Malet notified that we had exceeded our number of beds.

The case at Compton was a particularly sad one. There were five children, one peeling with Scarlet Fever, and probably one or more of the others previously had it. The mother who looked after them was dying of Consumption. As the house was infected, and one did not know how many children had been ill, it was useless to move one child. The whole family were quarantined in the house till peeling ended, and during that time the mother died.

Among the November cases three members of a family on the Old Hill, Tettenhall, were affected, a girl of 7, her Mother aged 60, and a Brother aged 26. The last-named must have had the disease very slightly for he was out in a few days and was prosecuted by the Council.

In December there were six cases, one at Wightwick, one in Henwood Road, Compton, one in Aldersley Road, Tettenhall, two in Lower Street, Tettenhall, and one at Stockwell End, Tettenhall.

Of the Fifty-two cases, twenty-seven were treated at home and twenty-five removed to Hospital. The following are the respective Schools the children attended :—

- (26) Tettenhall.
- (9) Tettenhall Wood.
- (1) St. Peter's, Wolverhampton.
- (1) Newbridge College.
- (1) Private School, Clarendon Street, Wolverhampton.

The object of entering into this subject somewhat fully is to shew that in an epidemic so scattered in time and area, and with so many foci, the closure of Schools would be a remedy of doubtful efficiency.

It was not proved that the Schools were the centre of infection any more than the Churches or the Trams, and in my belief the closure of Schools would have had very little, if any influence on the epidemic.

Neither was the school attendance below the average. The following is a return made on November 22nd, 1906.

	NUMBER ON BOOKS	AWAY	PER CENTAGE
Tettenhall :—			
Boys	195	25	13
Girls	206	29	14
Infants	150	12	8
Tettenhall Wood :—			
Mixed School	268	17	6·3
Infants	125	14	11·2

The people of Tettenhall were nervous, and I had influential requests to close the Schools, but panic is no remedy against infection and I declined to accede to their wishes. At the same time I placed the facts before the County Medical Officer and told my Correspondents that I would be guided by his decision.

He saw no reason that I should alter my decision, and at its next meeting my Council read the correspondence and reviewed the facts and confirmed my action.

The closing of Public Elementary Schools is such an extreme measure that the Local Government Board in their Memorandum on the subject (1904) use the following words :—

“ It is a measure that seldom ought to be enforced except
“ under circumstances involving imminent risk of an epidemic,
“ nor even then as a matter of routine, nor unless there is a clear
“ prospect of preventing the propagation of disease such as could
“ not be looked for from less comprehensive action.”

Diphtheria. On January 17th a case was notified from Upper Street, Tettenhall. The boy's Mother had a quinsey. Swabs were taken and sent for examination and no bacillus found.

A second case was reported from Limes Road on May 9th. There was no bacteriological examination.

On June 6th a swab from the throat of a child from Mancroft Road shewed bacillus, but no similar examination was made of a child from Danescourt Road on June 21st.

On September 2nd two children had Diphtheria in Limes Road and the diagnosis bacteriologically confirmed.

On October 22nd a child from Nursery Walk, with Diphtheria, was removed to the General Hospital.

Erysipelas. Seven cases were notified but need no special comment.

Puerperal Fever. A case was notified on 30th October. I took the patient into the General Hospital and cured her here. She made a very good recovery.

The Midwives' Act is working well in the District.

Typhoid. The Medical Officer of Health for Blackpool wrote to me on 5th October that a man from Tettenhall was admitted into his Infectious Hospital with Typhoid, and that his blood gave Widal's reaction. The onset was probably about September 9th, the disease was unrecognised till the patient went to Blackpool for his health. The cause of infection was not discovered.

Measles. There were six cases in Manor Street and Limes Road, Tettenhall in January, March, April and May.

Diarrhœa was not very prevalent. There was less Diarrhœa at Compton which I am inclined to attribute to the improved condition of the Brook and Mill Pool.

Phthisis. There were seven deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The houses were disinfected in all instances.

Twenty-two years ago (1884) I drew up a leaflet of Precautions to be taken in cases of Infectious Disease. As these have become obsolete I have written out a new code of precautions which will in future be distributed when notices are served in cases of infection.

The School Notices are printed in triplicate. One is retained by the Inspector in his book, another sent to the School where the child attends and the third served on the parent of the patient. It states how long the sick child and other children in the same family are to be kept from school and gives the reason for exclusion.

On the back of the slip given to the parents certain general precautions are stated, and they are warned of their legal liability. For this very useful suggestion I am indebted to Dr.

Arthur Newsholme, the Medical Officer of Health for Brighton.

In the case of Diphtheria I do not think children should be allowed to return to school without a Medical Certificate, based on a bacteriological examination, to the effect that they are free from infection.

The prevalence of Infectious Disease has involved a great number of inspections and extra correspondence on your Officials.

I have again to acknowledge the prompt assistance given me by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Sanitary Inspector for Wolverhampton, as well as the Head Masters and Mistresses of the various Schools.

The Isolation Hospital for Scarlet Fever is the Wolverhampton Isolation Hospital; and that for Small Pox, at Bradley. By special arrangement, urgent cases of Diphtheria are admitted into the General Hospital, Wolverhampton.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. H. T. WINTER.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Report

Of Sanitary Inspections during the Year 1906.

INSPECTIONS number (as to nuisances) 968 FORMAL
NOTICES 4. INFORMAL NOTICES 326. NUISANCES ABATED 283.

COMMUNICATIONS to Sewer 18, making a total of 1214.

TAP WATER has been laid on to 11 houses.

The Water Main has been extended for a distance of 129 yards (3"); also a larger Water Main has been laid in Clifton Road and Stockwell End giving a better service of water.

PLANS have been submitted and approved for 8 houses and these have been built or are in course of erection.

PLANS for alterations and additions have been submitted and approved in 20 instances.

The Sewer in Danescourt Road has been extended for a distance of 187 yards, a 6" pipe was only laid—estimates and plans were prepared for a 9" pipe but the Council thought that a 6" pipe was sufficient. This may meet present needs but should the estate be developed to any extent it will be inadequate.

Mancroft Road. This road has been made under the Private Street Works' Act and will shortly be taken over by the Council.

While on this matter I think the Council ought to seriously consider the advisability of making and taking over Nursery Walk—the condition of this thoroughfare is in anything but a healthy state.

Sewage Farm. The witheys planted at the Sewage Farm have been a success—last year the bundles numbered 70—this year they number 240.

Smestow Brook. I am glad to report that it has not been necessary to watch this stream as much as last year. Samples however were taken from time to time.

Compton Pools and Mill. The land here is being utilised as a tip for dry ashes—the procedure is to dig out a trench something like 3 feet deep, fill in same with dry house refuse and cover over with soil about one foot deep from adjoining trench.

It is suggested to plant a portion of the ground with willow trees.

The Mill House has been repaired and considerably improved.

Nightsoil and House Refuse Removal. This year 2005 loads of Nightsoil and House Refuse have been removed from 284 ashpits and 610 privies, affecting 1042 houses. As pointed out in my Report of last year the decrease in the number of loads may be accounted for by the conversion of privies into water closets.

In your last Report the attention of the Council was drawn to certain discrepancies as to privy middens, there was also a confusion of terms in regard to privies and ashpits. For the purpose of your return, and also not to confuse the special Committee appointed to examine into the condition of scavenging of the District, I have included all closets (not being W.C's with dry ashpits) under the head of privies. In previous Reports ashpits in connection with middens have been counted twice as ashpits and as middens.

This did not affect the number of houses or the number of loads, but materially increased the number of ashpits and ashmiddens.

As suggested by you in last year's Report an effort has been made to obtain full particulars as to the sanitary condition of the District, more especially with regard to making a return of the number of privies. This report is not yet quite complete. The tips are the same as last year but we are practically confined to Compton Mill for the deposit of dry ashes.

Infectious Diseases. Owing to an outbreak of Scarlet Fever during the latter portion of the year the work of the Sanitary Department was considerably taxed. Wherever a case occurred the house was thoroughly disinfected and all precautions taken to prevent the spread of the Disease.

On one of my visits to an infected house I found a District Visitor visiting, it was also the intention of the Lady to call at other houses in the vicinity. I pointed out how dangerous such a practice would be, and I was assured that she would not visit any more houses that day. Possibly a warning to the District Visitors, through the Clergy, would be of service.

Cowsheds and Milkshops. Comparing the Cowsheds with those in other Districts, probably Tettenhall can be put above the average, but there is a greater necessity for more cleanliness about the premises. Limewashing is carried out satisfactorily.

Water Supply. Frequent examinations have been made of the pumps and wells in the District. Many complaints were made as to shortage of water where in past years a good supply had been obtained.

Inspection of Houses. The drains of all new houses and of houses where alterations have been made have been tested and examined.

To shew how occupiers may live in a false state of security I need only mention the case of one large house. Although connected to Sewer there was found a large cesspool close to front door, the drains were without joints, there were 2 W.C's, one a valve the other a pan closet, both untrapped and directly connected to cesspool, the bath was directly connected to soil pipe, scullery sink was also directly connected to drain outside, in fact the drainage was bad from start to finish.

As previously stated, a large number of houses in the district have been visited and it is satisfactory to be able to report that very few cases of overcrowding were noted.

Two matters which are at the present time prominently before the public and affect this District considerably are the Housing Problem and Dustless Roads. Much might be said as to how one is likely to affect the other from a health point of view. A pleasant and convenient means of transit by motor will bring people from the Towns into the Suburban districts, this means of conveyance will increase the nuisance from dust and thereby may possibly deteriorate the value of houses, more especially on the main roads, unless some means of prevention is undertaken.

Tettenhall offers to the Professional and Business man of Wolverhampton and District, a residential suburb with access of the Town.

I may here mention one instance of how one may live under ideal conditions. A few years ago a cottage house at Stockwell End was converted into a Villa residence, the situation

is on a hillside and on a sandy foundation. The house was drained in the most approved manner, the present owner has still further improved the conditions by introducing electric light, electric radiators for heating purposes, and a gas range for cooking, thereby reducing the consumption of coal and helping to abolish the nuisance from smoke.

During the coming year a Model House Exhibition is to be held in Wolverhampton for the better housing generally of the working classes. No doubt the Exhibition will be interesting and instructive to public bodies.

Factories and Workshops. There are 2 Factories and 46 Workshops in the District—7 of the latter come under the designation of Bakehouses. 102 inspections have been made. No action has been necessary—28 defects were notified but these were remedied without notice. The addresses of 2 Outworkers were sent to me by the Inspector for Wolverhampton. There are no underground bakehouses.

School Notices Served. 107 School Notices were served on parents and a similar number on the Schools.

17 Privies have been converted into W.C's—2 of these were at houses where W.C's already existed, and 2 were provided on account of insufficient accommodation.

H. C. McCARTER,
Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLES I. & II.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1906 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year	BIRTHS		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		DEATHS AT ALL AGES. TOTAL	
		Number	Rate*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	Rate*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1896	5434	148	27.2	17	114.8	58	10.6
1897	5520	130	23.5	15	115.3	66	11.9
1898	5584	140	25.0	23	164.2	79	14.1
1899	5655	138	24.4	11	79.7	62	10.9
1900	5720	134	23.4	18	134.3	68	11.6
1901	5337	110	20.6	10	90.9	59	11
1902	5357	144	26.6	17	118	67	12.3
1903	5377	124	23	17	136.2	64	11.8
1904	5395	116	20.3	11	100	56	10.5
1905	5422	116	21.3	6	51.7	54	9.9
Averages for years 1896-1905	5480	129.4	23.5	14.5	112	63.3	11.5
1906	5441	113	20.7	13	115	73	13.4

* Rates calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water).

1220

Total population at all ages	..	5337	At Census of 1901
Number of inhabited houses	..	1176	
Average Number of persons per house		4.5	

TABLE III.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1906.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT						
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years					
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and up- wards
Diphtheria†	8		1	7			
Erysipelas	7			2		4	1
Scarlet Fever*... ..	53		9	34	5	5	
Puerperal Fever	1				1		
Measles	6			6			
Chicken Pox	2		2				
Totals	77		12	49	6	9	1

† NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL ... 1

* " " " " ... 25

TOTAL ... 26

TABLE IV.

TETTENHALL URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1906.

CAUSES OF DEATH	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District
	All ages	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.	
Whooping-cough ...	2	1	1			3	1	
Epidemic influenza ...	4							
Diarrhoea ...	3	3						
Enteritis ...	1	1						
Phthisis, (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	7				2	5		1
Other tubercular diseases ...	1	1						
Cancer, malignant disease ...	4					1	3	
Bronchitis ...	3					1	2	
Pneumonia ...	5		2			1	2	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	1						1	
Alcoholism } Cirrhosis of Liver }	2					2		
Heart diseases ...	9	1				4	4	1
Accidents ..	3			1		1	1	1
Kidney ...	5				1	3	1	
Apoplexy ...	5					3	2	
All other causes ...	18	6	1		1	2	8	2
All causes ...	73	13	4	1	4	26	25	5

TABLE V.

A COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES, from 1883—1906.

Year	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever. SEE TABLE VI.		Diphtheria.		Typhoid.		Puerperal Fever.		Measles.		Epidemic Influenza.	
	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths	No. of Cases	Deaths
1883	7	1	5		1		1				XX	2		
1884			6				1				5			
1885							1				115	5		
1886			1		1		8				34	5		
1887			2	1			1							
1888														
1889*														
1890			16	1			3				49	3	XX	
1891			17				3				86	1	XX	
1892			14				6	1	1		X	1	XX	
1893	1		29		6		6		1		3		X	
1894			46		1									
1895			24	3	12	5	2	1	1		40	3	X	3
1896			50	1	60	15	2		1				X	1
1897			9	2	40	4	1							
1898			11		6		1							
1899			5	2	1		3						X	
1900			14		1		3				230	8	XX	
1901			11	1	5		4				34		XX	1
1902			57	1	28	1			1		10		XX	1
1903			37	1	13		3				66		X	
1904			43		1						2			
1905			23		2						155	5		
1906			53	1	3						7			
					8				1		6		X	2
													X	4
TOTALS	8	1	473	14	190	28	49	7	6	3	842	33		12

NOTE.—A few cases X. Prevalent XX. Very Prevalent XXX.
 *Adoption of Infectious Diseases' Notification Act.

TABLE VI.

SCARLET FEVER.

Year	Rent of Hos- pital	Charges for Board and Treatment in Hospital	No. of Days charged at 1/6 2/6		No. of Patients in Hospital	Deaths in Hos- pital	Patients not treated in Hospital	No. of Deaths in Patients not treated in Hospital
1892	£40	£16 2 6	215	—	4	—	10	—
1893	£40	£54 10 6	512	129	13	—	16	—
1894	£40	£61 17 6	728	33	17	2	29	1
1895	£40	£34 14 0	431	19	9	—	15	1
1896	£40	£151 12 6	975	629	32	2	18	—
1897	£40	£18 13 6	249	—	4	—	5	—
1898	£40	£8 9 6	113	—	4	2	7	—
1899	£40	£6 7 6	85	—	1	—	4	—
1900	£40	£27 15 0	370	—	8	—	6	—
1901	£40	£10 13 0	142	—	4	1	7	—
1902	£40	£182 6 0	862	940	39	1	18	—
1903	£40	£66 7 6	795	54	19	1	18	—
1904	£40	£139 17 6	680	711	30	1	12	—
1905	£40	£120 7 6	—	912	19	—	4	—
1906	£40	£136 13 0*	—	1020	25	1	27	—

* THIS INCLUDES £9 3s. 0d. FOR REMOVAL OF CASES.

TETTENHALL URBAN COUNCIL.

TABLE VII.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK done in the Nuisance Inspector's Department during the year 1906, in the Urban District of Tettenhall.

	NUMBER OF		ABATEMENT NOTICES.		NUISANCES ABATED AFTER NOTICE BY	
	Inspections and Observations made	Defects found	Informal by Inspector	Formal by Authority.	Inspector	Authority
Dwelling houses {	Foul Conditions ..	10	3		3	
and Schools {	Structural Defects ..	110	52		43	
	Dairies and Milkshops ..	22	3		3	
	Cowsheds	50	25		25	
	Bakehouses	14	7		7	
	Slaughter-houses ..	22	16		16	
	Ashpits and Privies ..	150	53	2	40	2
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure	30	12		12	
	Water Closets	20	8		8	
House Drainage {	Defective Traps and In-sanitary Drains ..	142	71	2	52	2
	Other Faults	62	31		30	
	Water Supply	232	30			
	Pigsties	20	5		5	
	Animals improperly kept	2	1		1	
	Other Nuisances	82	41		34	
TOTALS		968	360	326	4	279
Samples of Water taken for Analysis						1
Precautions against Infectious Disease.						
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease (including 8 for Phthisis)						75
Rooms Stripped and Repapered after ditto						35
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons						1
Convictions ditto ditto						1

Inspections for Water were made on account of complaint of shortage through boring operations by Wolverhampton Corporation. This matter has been before the Council and action deferred.

NOTE.—When an Inspection or Notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

Date, 31st January, 1907.

Signed, *H. McCARTER,*
Inspector of Nuisances.

WOLVERHAMPTON:
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